

# NEW DESCRIPTIONS

## AN INTERESTING NEW SPECIES OF *ANNECKEIDA* BOUCEK (HYMENOPTERA: TORYMIDAE) FROM INDIA<sup>1</sup>

P.M. SURESHAN<sup>2</sup> AND T.C. NARENDRAN<sup>3</sup>

(With five text-figures)

A new species of Torymidae, namely *Anneckeida indica* is described from the Indian sub-continent.

### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Anneckeida* Boucek was so far unknown in the Indian sub-continent. Boucek (1978) recognised five species, *A. watshami* (Type species) from Rhodesia, *A. angustifrons*, *A. orientalis*, *A. latifrons* and *A. laotica* from the Oriental Region.

Our studies of the torymid fauna (Narendran 1984, 1994; Narendran and Sureshan 1988, 1989) reveal the existence of *Anneckeida* in the semi-evergreen forest patch at Kottiyoor, under the Kannur forest division of Kerala. The recorded species, *A. indica* is recognised as new and hence described. This forms the first record of the genus from the Indian sub-continent.

The type specimens are presently kept in the collections of Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghats Field Research Station, Calicut but eventually will be deposited in the National Zoological collections of Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

### *Anneckeida indica* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-5)

**FEMALE:** Length 2.0 mm. Body black, with T1 metallic bluish violet, mainly on dorsal side; eyes dark cupreous; ocelli pale yellow. Antennae testaceous, with club slightly darker. All coxae and hind femora concolorous with body; fore and mid

femora and all tibiae dark brown; tarsi testaceous, with tips dark brown. Tegulae dark brown; wings hyaline with pubescence and veins pale brown.

Head (Figs. 1, 3 & 4) uniformly micro-reticulate, with dense pubescence. In dorsal view head width nearly 2x length (25:13); temples strongly receding, length nearly 0.5x eye length; POL: OOL = 8:1; maximum diameter of ocellus 4. In front view head width 1.3x height (29:23); width of fronto-vertex at median ocellus 0.31x head width (9:29); malar space length 0.38x eye length; inner orbits converging upwards; ocelli in acute angular triangle, lateral ones nearly touching the eyes; anterior part of clypeus slightly convex, smooth, anterior margin rounded.

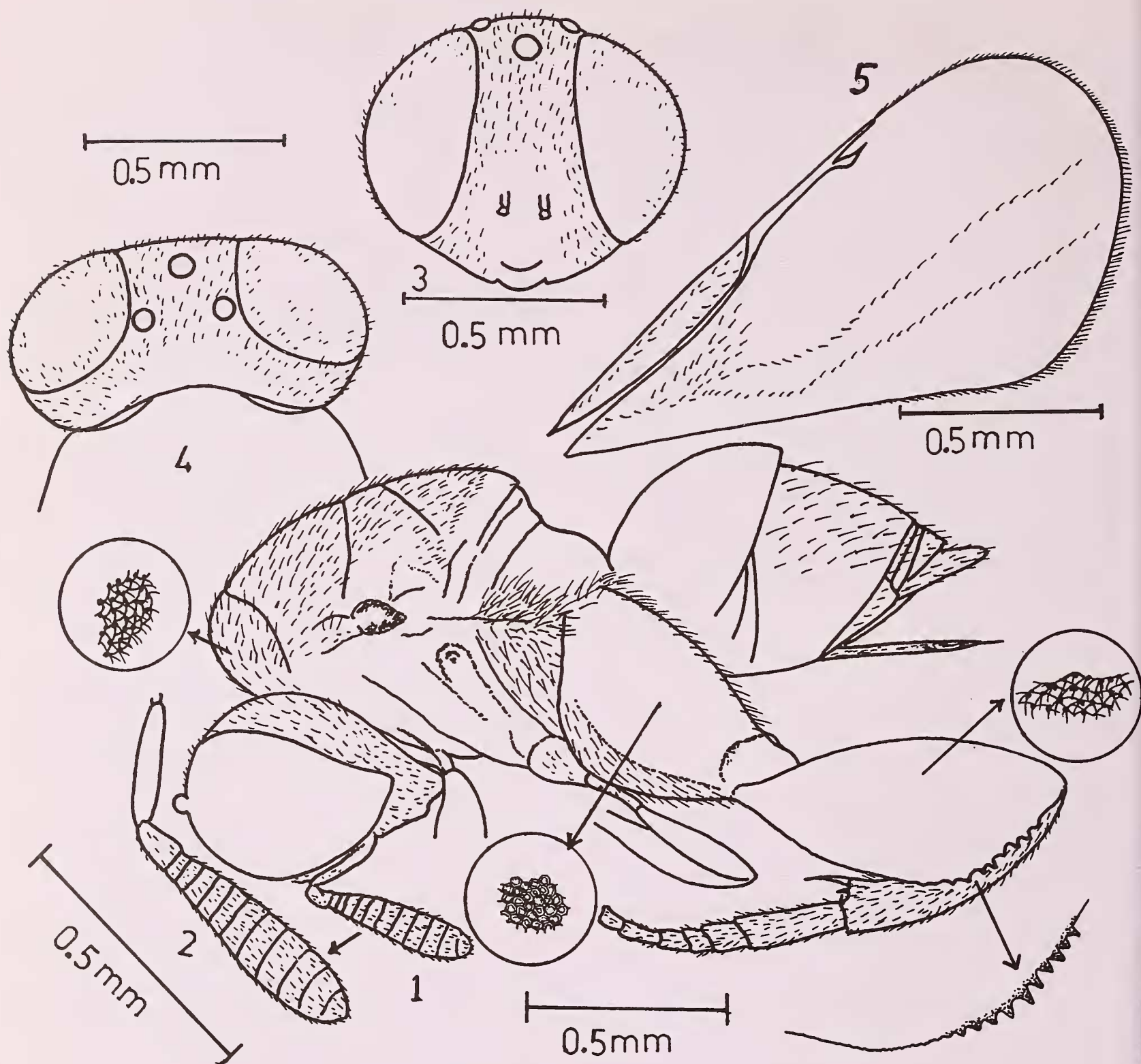
Antennae (Fig. 2) short, formula 1183; scape length 0.38x eye length (12:31); pedicellus plus flagellum nearly half of head width (19:37).

**Thorax:** Dorsum of thorax with dense squamose reticulate sculpture and dense pubescence; collar nearly as broad as mesoscutum, anterior edge rounded, lateral panel depressed. Mesoscutum width 2.3x length, with notauli complete, shallow. Scutellum almost as long as broad, anterior margin separated by a deep groove; smooth frenal area taking up one third length. Propodeum shiny, width 4.1x median length, with large reniform spiracles; median carina strong, intersecting broad triangular foveolate depression; callus densely hairy. Mesepimeron smooth and shiny, with a crenulate vertical furrow in the middle. Mesepisternum moderately reticulate, slightly depressed posteriorly and delimited anteriorly by a sharp edge. Prepectus small, shiny. Metapleuron densely hairy, slightly

<sup>1</sup>Accepted December 1995.

<sup>2</sup>Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghats Field Research Station, Calicut, Kerala-673 002, India.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Zoology, University of Calicut, Kerala-673 635, India.



Figs. 1-5. *Anneckaida indica* sp. nov. Female: 1. Body in profile; 2. Antenna; 3. Head in front view; 4. Head in dorsal view; 5. Forewing.

depressed and reticulate. Fore and mid legs normal. Hind coxae (Fig. 1) large, lateral face flat and bare with moderately raised reticulation; dorsal and ventral edge hairy. Hind femur very large, length  $1.4\times$  width, reticulate, ventral edge with a comb of teeth, these minute up to middle, larger and wider towards tip, length of long spur about  $0.7\times$  the

breadth of tibial apex. Hind tarsus length equal to hind tibia. Forewing (Fig. 5) densely pubescent, length  $2\times$  width. Relative lengths of smv, mv, pmv, and stv as 24, 11.5, 5.5 and 2.

Gaster (Fig. 1) sessile, convex, length  $1.8\times$  width in dorsal view and length  $1.2\times$  that of hind femur in profile; T1 large and bare; T2 and T3 visible



only laterally; T4 large and hairy, apical edge bare; ovipositor sheath and ovipositor strongly protruded.

**MALE:** Length 1.8-1.9 mm. Similar to female, but body slightly shorter with bluish violet gloss on T1 less prominent and apex of gaster slightly different.

**Holotype:** FEMALE: INDIA: Kerala: Kottiyoor R.F (Kannur), Ambayathodu, 2.ii.1995, Coll. P.M Sureshan.

**Allotype:** MALE: Same data as that of holotype.

**Paratype:** 1 Male, data same as that of holotype.

**Remarks:** This species differs from all Oriental species in the absence of a conspicuous large tooth at the beginning of comb of teeth on hind femora. However, it resembles the Oriental species *A. angustifrons* in having inner orbits of head distinctly converging upwards, narrow frons and ocelli in acute angular triangle with lateral ones virtually touching the eyes. But it differs from *angustifrons* in having comparatively wider frontovertex (0.31x head breadth), scutellum with smooth frenal area taking up one third length, length of long spur of hind tibia about 0.7x the breadth of tibial apex, tip of T4 only bare and apex of T1 and base of T4 not being in the same plane and in its smaller size (2.0 mm). (In *angustifrons* frontovertex is 0.25x head breadth, smooth frenal area of scutellum taking up only a quarter of the length, length of long spur of hind tibia about 1.1x breadth of tibial apex, apical third of T4 bare, apex of T1

and base of T4 almost in the same plane and size larger 2.5 mm).

Following Boucek (1978), the species comes close to *A. watshami*, but differs from *A. watshami* in having frontovertex narrow with inner orbits distinctly converging; inner margins of eyes distinctly diverging mouthwards; antenna with first flagellar segment slightly shorter than second, pedicellus not ovoid, longer than three following segments combined; clypeus almost rounded anteriorly; hind coxa on bare part with reticulation not umbilicate, hind femur with teeth wider apart and length 2.0 mm. (in *watshami* frontovertex not much narrower with inner orbits not distinctly converging; inner margins of eyes only slightly diverging mouthwards; first flagellar segment slightly longer than second, pedicellus ovoid, about as long as three following segments combined; clypeus sub-truncate anteriorly; hind coxa on bare part with umbilicate punctures and hind femur with teeth closer and length 2.1-2.4 mm).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

P.M.S. is grateful to the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta and the Officer-in-charge, Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghats Field Research Station, Calicut for providing facilities and encouragement. We are thankful to the authorities of University of Calicut, Kerala for the facilities provided.

#### REFERENCES

- BOUCEK, Z. (1978): Study on the non-podagrioninae Torymidae with enlarged hind femora with a key to the African genera (Hymenoptera). *J. Ent. Soc. Sth. Afr.* 41(1):91-134.
- NARENDHAN, T.C. (1984): On three interesting species of Torymidae from India (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea). *Boll. Lab. Ent. agr. Filippo Silvestri* 41: 109-118.
- NARENDHAN, T.C. (1994): Torymidae and Eurytomidae of Indian Sub-continent (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea). *Zool. monograph. Dept. Zool. Uni. of Calicut, Kerala* pp.1-500.
- NARENDHAN, T.C. & P.M. SURESHAN (1988): A contribution to our knowledge of Torymidae of India. *Boll. Lab. Ent. agr. Filippo Silvestri* 45: 37-47.
- NARENDHAN, T.C. & P.M. SURESHAN (1989): On some Torymidae (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea) from India. *Hexapoda* 1: 45-53.